

□ **01** □ □□□□□□□

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1. 2020 • $f(x) = ax^2 + 1 (a > 0)$ $g(x) = x^2 + bx$

$$1 \leq y = f(x) \leq y = g(x) \leq (1-\delta) \leq a \leq b$$
$$2a^2 = 4b \int_{-\infty}^{-1} f(x) + g(x) dx$$

□□□□□□1□□ (1. d) □□□□□□□ $f(x) = ax^2 + 1 (a > 0)$ □

$$f(x) = 2ax \quad k_1 = 2a \quad g(x) = x^2 + bx$$
$$g(x) = 3x^2 + b \quad k_2 = 3 + b \quad \therefore 2a = 3 + b \quad \textcircled{1}$$
$$\begin{cases} f(1) = a+1 \\ g(1) = 1+k \end{cases} \therefore a+1 = 1+k \implies a = k \implies \begin{cases} a=3 \\ b=3 \end{cases}$$
$$h(x) = f(x) + g(x) = x^3 + ax^2 + \frac{1}{4}a^2x + 1$$
$$h'(x) = 3x^2 + 2ax + \frac{1}{4}a^2$$
$$H(x) = 0 \quad x_1 = -\frac{a}{2} \quad x_2 = -\frac{a}{6}$$
$$\square \quad a > 0 \quad \square \therefore -\frac{a}{2} < -\frac{a}{6} \quad \square$$

\therefore $(-\infty, -\frac{a}{2})$ $(-\frac{a}{2}, -\frac{a}{6})$ $(-\frac{a}{6}, +\infty)$

① $-1, -\frac{a}{2}, a, 2$ $h(1) = a - \frac{a^2}{4}$

② $-\frac{a}{2} < -1 < -\frac{a}{6}$ $2 < a < 6$ $k(-\frac{a}{2}) = 1$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad -1 \dots -\frac{a}{6} \quad a \dots 6 \quad h(-\frac{a}{2}) = 1$$

$$\text{□□□□□} \quad a \in (0, 2] \quad \text{□} \quad \text{□□□□□} \quad h(1) = a - \frac{a^2}{4} \quad \text{□□} \quad a \in (2, +\infty) \quad \text{□□□□□} \quad h\left(-\frac{a}{2}\right) = 1 \quad \text{□}$$

$$2 \text{□□} 2020 \text{□} \bullet \text{□□□□□□□□□□□□} \quad f(x) = \frac{1}{3}x^3 - \frac{1}{2}(a+1)x^2 + ax$$

$$\text{□} 1 \text{□} \quad a = -1 \text{□□□} \quad f(x) \text{□□□□□□}$$

$$\text{□} 2 \text{□□} \quad a > 0 \text{□} \quad x, 0 \text{□□} \quad f(x) > -\frac{2}{3}a \quad \text{□□□□□} \quad a \text{□□□□□□}$$

$$\text{□□□□□□□} 1 \text{□} \quad a = -1 \text{□□} \quad f(x) = \frac{1}{3}x^3 - x \quad \text{□}$$

$$\therefore f(x) = (x+1)(x-1) \quad \text{□}$$

$$\text{□} \quad f(x) > 0 \quad \text{□□□□} \quad x > 1 \text{□} \quad x < -1 \text{□}$$

$$\text{□} \quad f(x) < 0 \quad \text{□□□□} \quad -1 < x < 1 \text{□}$$

$$\therefore f(x) \text{□} (-\infty, -1) \text{□} (1, +\infty) \text{□□□□} (-1, 1) \text{□□□}$$

$$\text{□} 2 \text{□□} \quad a > 0 \text{□} \quad x, 0 \text{□□} \quad f(x) > -\frac{2}{3}a \quad \text{□□□□}$$

$$\text{□□} \quad f(x) + \frac{2}{3}a > 0 \quad \text{□□□}$$

$$\text{□} \quad g(x) = f(x) + \frac{2}{3}a = \frac{1}{3}x^3 - \frac{1}{2}(a+1)x^2 + ax + \frac{2}{3}a \quad \text{□}$$

$$\therefore g(x) = (x-a)(x-1) \quad \text{□}$$

$$\text{①} \quad 0 < a < 1 \text{□□} \quad g(x) \text{□} (0, a) \text{□} (1, +\infty) \text{□□□□} (a, 1) \text{□□□}$$

$$\therefore g(x)_{\text{□□□}} = g(x)_{\text{□□□}} = g_{\text{□}1\text{□}} = \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{2}(a+1) + a + \frac{2}{3}a > 0 \quad \text{□□} \quad g(0) = \frac{2}{3}a > 0 \quad \text{□}$$

$$\text{□□□} \quad \frac{1}{7} < a < 1 \quad \text{□}$$

$$\text{②} \quad a = 1 \text{□□} \quad g(x) \dots 0 \text{□} \quad g(x) \text{□} [0, +\infty) \text{□□□□□}$$

$$\therefore g(x)_{\min} = g(0) = \frac{2}{3}a > 0$$

$$\textcircled{3} a > 1 \quad f(x) \text{ 在 } (0,1) \text{ 和 } (a,+\infty) \text{ 上单调递增, 在 } (1,a) \text{ 上单调递减}$$

$$\therefore g(x)_{\min} = g(x)_{\max} = g(a) = \frac{1}{3}a^3 - \frac{1}{2}(a+1)a^2 + a^2 + \frac{2}{3}a > 0$$

$$\text{从而 } 1 < a < 4$$

$$\text{所以 } \textcircled{1}\textcircled{2}\textcircled{3} \text{ 均成立, 故 } a \text{ 的取值范围是 } \left(\frac{1}{7}, 4\right)$$

$$3 \text{ 月 } 20 \text{ 日 } \bullet \text{ 已知函数 } f(x) = x(\ln x + 3ax + 2) - 3ax + 4$$

$$\text{第 1 问 } f(x) \text{ 在 } [1, +\infty) \text{ 上单调递增, 求 } a \text{ 的取值范围}$$

$$\text{第 2 问 } f(x) \text{ 在 } [1, 6] \text{ 上单调递增, 求 } a \text{ 的取值范围}$$

$$\text{第 3 问 } f(x) \text{ 在 } [1, 6] \text{ 上单调递增, 求 } a \text{ 的取值范围}$$

$$\therefore f(x) = \ln x + 3ax + 2 + x\left(\frac{1}{x} + 3a\right) - 3a = \ln x + 6ax + 3 - 3a$$

$$\text{第 1 问 } f(x) \text{ 在 } [1, +\infty) \text{ 上单调递增}$$

$$\therefore f(x) = \ln x + 6ax + 3 - 3a, 0 \text{ 在 } [1, +\infty) \text{ 上恒成立}$$

$$\therefore 3a, \frac{3 + \ln x}{1 - 2x} \text{ 在 } [1, +\infty) \text{ 上恒成立}$$

$$g(x) = \frac{3 + \ln x}{1 - 2x}, \quad g'(x) = \frac{\frac{1}{x} + 4 + 2 \ln x}{(1 - 2x)^2}$$

$$\text{第 1 问 } x \geq 1, \therefore g'(x) > 0, \therefore g(x) \text{ 在 } [1, +\infty) \text{ 上单调递增}$$

$$\therefore g(x)_{\min} = g(1) = -3 - 3a$$

$$\therefore a \geq -1$$

$$\text{第 2 问 } f(x) \text{ 在 } [1, 6] \text{ 上单调递增, 求 } a \text{ 的取值范围}$$

$$\therefore 3a+3=0 \quad a=-1$$

$$a=-1 \quad f(x), 6 \quad x(\ln x-3x+2)+3x-2, 0 \quad \ln x-3x-\frac{2}{x}+5, 0$$

$$H(x)=\ln x-3x-\frac{2}{x}+5 (x>0) \quad H(x)=\frac{(3x+2)(1-x)}{x^2}$$

$$\therefore H(x) \quad (0,1) \quad (1,+\infty)$$

$$\therefore H(x)_{\max}=h_1=0$$

$$\ln x-3x-\frac{2}{x}+5, 0 \quad (0,+\infty)$$

$$\therefore a=-1$$

$$f(x)=\ln(2x-1)+\frac{a}{x} \quad (a \in \mathbb{R})$$

$$f(x)$$

$$f(x), ax \quad a$$

$$f(x) \quad \left(\frac{1}{2}, +\infty\right) \quad f(x)=\frac{2}{2x-1}-\frac{a}{x^2}=\frac{2x^2-2ax+a}{(2x-1)x^2}$$

$$2x-1>0 \quad x^2>0$$

$$g(x)=2x^2-2ax+a$$

$$f(x), 0, a, 2 \quad x \in \left(\frac{1}{2}, +\infty\right) \quad g(x) \dots 0$$

$$x \in \left(\frac{1}{2}, +\infty\right) \quad f(x) \dots 0$$

$$\therefore f(x) \quad \left(\frac{1}{2}, +\infty\right)$$

$$g(x) > 0 \quad a > 2 \quad a < 0 \quad g(x) \quad x=\frac{a}{2}$$

$$\textcircled{1} \quad a < 0 \quad \frac{a}{2} < 0 \quad g\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)=\frac{1}{2} > 0$$

$$\forall x \in \left(\frac{1}{2}, +\infty\right) \quad g(x) > 0 \quad \forall x \in \left(\frac{1}{2}, +\infty\right) \quad f(x) > 0$$

$$\therefore f(x) \text{ is increasing on } \left(\frac{1}{2}, +\infty\right)$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad a > 2 \quad \frac{a}{2} > 1 \quad g\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = \frac{1}{2} > 0$$

$$g(x) = 0 \quad x_1 = \frac{1}{2}(a - \sqrt{a^2 - 2a}), \quad x_2 = \frac{1}{2}(a + \sqrt{a^2 - 2a})$$

$$\therefore \quad \forall x \in \left(\frac{1}{2}, x_1\right) \cup (x_2, +\infty) \quad g(x) > 0$$

$$\forall x \in (x_1, x_2) \quad g(x) < 0$$

$$\therefore \quad \forall x \in \left(\frac{1}{2}, x_1\right) \cup (x_2, +\infty) \quad f(x) > 0$$

$$\forall x \in (x_1, x_2) \quad f(x) < 0$$

$$\therefore f(x) \text{ is increasing on } \left(\frac{1}{2}, x_1\right) \text{ and } (x_2, +\infty) \text{ and decreasing on } (x_1, x_2)$$

$$\forall a > 2 \quad f(x) \text{ is increasing on } \left(\frac{1}{2}, +\infty\right)$$

$$a > 2 \quad f(x) \text{ is increasing on } \left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}(a - \sqrt{a^2 - 2a})\right) \text{ and } \left(\frac{1}{2}(a + \sqrt{a^2 - 2a}), +\infty\right)$$

$$\text{and decreasing on } \left(\frac{1}{2}(a - \sqrt{a^2 - 2a}), \frac{1}{2}(a + \sqrt{a^2 - 2a})\right)$$

$$f(x) \geq ax \quad \forall x \in \left(\frac{1}{2}, +\infty\right) \quad f(x) - ax \geq 0$$

$$h(x) = f(x) - ax = \ln(2x - 1) + \frac{a}{x} - ax$$

$$f(x) \geq ax \quad \forall x \in \left(\frac{1}{2}, +\infty\right) \quad h(x) \geq 0 = h(1) \quad (*)$$

$$(*) \quad h(x) \text{ is decreasing on } x > 1$$

$$h'(x) = \frac{-2ax^2 + (2+a)x^2 - 2ax + a}{x^2(2x-1)}$$

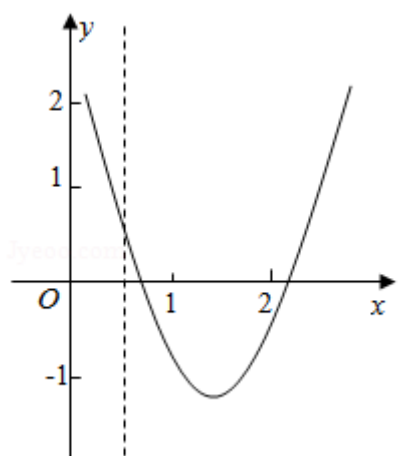
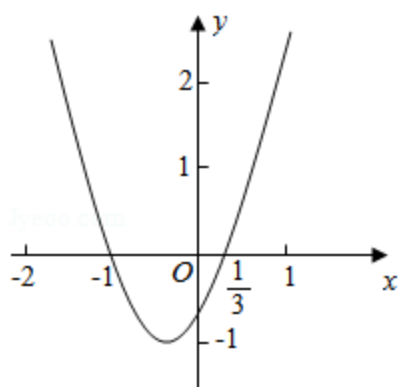
$$h'(1) = 0 \quad a = 1$$

$$a = 1 \quad h(x) = \frac{(1-x)(2x^2-x+1)}{x(2x-1)}$$

$$\therefore \quad x \in \left(\frac{1}{2}, 1\right) \quad h(x) > 0 \quad x \in (1, +\infty) \quad h(x) < 0$$

$$\therefore \quad a = 1 \quad h(x) \quad \left(\frac{1}{2}, 1\right) \quad (1, +\infty) \quad h(x), \quad h(1) = 0$$

$$a = 1$$



$$f(x) = \frac{1}{(x-1)^2}$$

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$$y = -2x + m \quad y = f(x) \quad m$$

$$x \in (-1, 1) \quad a/h(x+1) = f(x) - 1.0 \quad a$$

$$y = -2x + m \quad y = f(x) \quad (x_0, y_0)$$

$$f(x) = \frac{2}{(x-1)^3} \dots 2$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{2}{(x_0-1)^3} = -2 \\ -\frac{1}{(x_0-1)^3} = -2x_0 + m \end{cases} \begin{cases} x_0 = 0 \\ m = -1 \end{cases} m = -1 \dots 5$$

$$g(x) = a \ln(x+1) - f(x) - 1 = a \ln(x+1) + \frac{1}{(x-1)^2} - 1 \quad x \in (-1, 1)$$

$$g(x) = \frac{a(x-1)^3 - 2(x+1)}{(x+1)(x-1)^3} \quad g(0) = 0 \dots 7$$

$$x \in (-1, 1)$$

$$(x+1) > 0 \quad (x-1)^3 < 0 \quad (x+1)(x-1)^3 < 0$$

$$h(x) = a(x-1)^3 - 2(x+1) \quad x \in (-1, 1)$$

$$(i) \quad a > 0 \quad x \in (-1, 1)$$

$$h(x) < 0 \quad g(x) > 0 \quad g(x) \in (-1, 1) \quad x \in (-1, 0) \quad g(x) < 0 \dots 9$$

$$(ii) \quad a < 0 \quad h(-1) = -8a > 0 \quad h(1) = -4 \quad h(x) = 3a(x-1)^2 - 2 < 0$$

$$h(x) \in (-1, 1) \quad x \in (-1, 1) \quad h(x_1) = 0 \quad x \in (-1, x_1) \quad h(x) > 0 \quad g(x) < 0$$

$$x \in (x_1, 1) \quad h(x) < 0 \quad g(x) > 0$$

$$g(x) \in (-1, x_1) \quad (x_1, 1) \quad g(x) \in (-1, 1) \quad x_1$$

$$g(0) = 0 \quad g(x) \dots 0 \quad x_1 = 0 \quad g(x_1) = 0$$

$$h(0) = -a - 2 = 0 \quad a = -2$$

$$a = -2 \dots 12$$

$$6 \quad f(x) = \frac{x}{e^x} + ax + b \quad (a, b \in \mathbb{R})$$

$$1 \quad f(x) \in \mathbb{R} \quad a$$

$$2 \quad a \in (-1, 0) \quad f(x) \quad 2b \quad b > 0$$

$$1 \quad f(x) = \frac{1-x+ae^x}{e^x} \quad g(x) = 1-x+ae^x$$

$$g(x) \geq 0 \quad R \quad a \cdot \frac{x-1}{e^x}$$

$$\phi(x) = \frac{x-1}{e^x}, \phi'(x) = \frac{2-x}{e^x}$$

$$\phi(x) \in (-\infty, 2)$$

$$(2, +\infty)$$

$$\phi(x)_{\min} = \phi(2) = \frac{1}{e^2} \quad a \cdot \frac{1}{e^2}$$

$$2 \quad f(x) = \frac{1-x+ae^x}{e^x}, g(x) = 1-x+ae^x, g'(x) = -1+ae^x$$

$$a \in (-1, 0) \quad g'(x) < 0$$

$$g(x) \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$g(0) = 1+a > 0 \quad g(1) = ae < 0$$

$$\exists x_0 \in (0, 1) \quad g(x_0) = 0$$

$$ae^{x_0} = x_0 - 1 \quad e^x > 0 \quad x_0 < 1$$

$$x \in (-\infty, x_0) \quad g(x) > 0 \quad f(x) > 0$$

$$x \in (x_0, +\infty) \quad g(x) < 0 \quad f(x) < 0$$

$$\text{monotonically decreasing on } (-\infty, X_0) \text{ and } (X_0, +\infty)$$

$$f(x)_{\max} = f(X_0) = \frac{X_0}{e^{\beta_0}} + aX_0 + b = 2b, b = \frac{X_0}{e^{\beta_0}} + aX_0 \frac{b}{a} = \frac{X_0}{ae^{\beta_0}} + X_0$$

$$(*) \quad \frac{b}{a} = \frac{X_0}{X_0 - 1} + X_0 = \frac{X_0^2}{X_0 - 1} < 0$$

$$a \in (-1, 0) \quad b > 0$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1 - x + ae^x}{e^x}, g(x) = 1 - x + ae^x, g'(x) = -1 - ae^x$$

$$a \in (-1, 0) \quad g'(x) < 0$$

$$g(x) \quad R$$

$$g(0) = 1 + a > 0 \quad g(1) = ae < 0$$

$$\exists X_0 \in (0, 1) \quad g(X_0) = 0$$

$$ae^{\beta_0} = X_0 - 1 (*) \quad e^{\beta_0} > 0 \quad X_0 < 1$$

$$x \in (-\infty, X_0) \quad g(x) > 0 \quad f'(x) > 0$$

$$x \in (X_0, +\infty) \quad g(x) < 0 \quad f'(x) < 0$$

$$\text{monotonically decreasing on } (-\infty, X_0) \text{ and } (X_0, +\infty)$$

$$f(x)_{\max} = f(X_0) = \frac{X_0}{e^{\beta_0}} + aX_0 + b = 2b, b = \frac{X_0}{e^{\beta_0}} + aX_0$$

$$ae^{\beta_0} = X_0 - 1 \quad a = \frac{X_0 - 1}{e^{\beta_0}} \in (-1, 0) \quad \frac{X_0 - 1}{e^{\beta_0}} < 0 \quad \frac{X_0 - 1}{e^{\beta_0}} > -1$$

$$e^{\beta_0} > 0 \quad \begin{cases} X_0 - 1 < 0 \\ X_0 + e^{\beta_0} > 1 \end{cases} \quad 0 < X_0 < 1$$

$$b = \frac{X_0}{e^{X_0}} + aX_0 = \frac{X_0}{e^{X_0}} + X_0 \left(\frac{X_0 - 1}{e^{X_0}} \right) = \frac{X_0^2}{e^{X_0}}$$

$$h(x) = \frac{x^2}{e^x}, x \in (0, 1), h'(x) = \frac{2x - x^2}{e^x} > 0$$

$$b > h(0) = 0$$

$$b > 0$$

$$f(x) = h(ax+1) + \frac{1-x}{1+x}, x \in [0, 1], a > 0$$

$$f(x)$$

$$f(x)$$

$$f(x) = \frac{ax^2 + a - 2}{(ax+1)(1+x)^2}$$

$$x \in [0, 1], a > 0, ax+1 > 0$$

$$\textcircled{1} \quad a \geq 2 \quad f(x) > 0 \quad f(x)$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad 0 < a < 2 \quad f(x) > 0 \quad x > \sqrt{\frac{2-a}{a}} \quad f(x) < 0 \quad x < \sqrt{\frac{2-a}{a}}$$

$$\therefore f(x)$$

$$a \geq 2 \quad f(x)$$

$$0 < a < 2 \quad f(x)$$

$$f(x)$$

$$a \in \mathbb{R} \quad f(x) = ax^2 - 3x^3$$

□□□ $x=2$ □□□ $y=f(x)$ □□□□□□ a □□□

□□□□□□ $g(x) = f(x) + f'(x)$ □ $x \in [0, 2]$ □□ $x=0$ □□□□□□□□ a □□□□□□□

□□□□□□

□□ $f(x) = 3ax^2 - 6x = 3x(ax - 2)$ □

□□ $x=2$ □□□ $y=f(x)$ □□□□□□□ $f'(2) = 0$ □□ $6(2a - 2) = 0$ □□□ $a=1$ □

□□□□□ $a=1$ □□ $x=2$ □□□ $y=f(x)$ □□□□□

□□□□□□□ $g(x) = ax^3 - 3x^2 + 3ax^2 - 6x = ax^2(x+3) - 3x(x+2)$ □

□ $g(x)$ □□□ $[0, 2]$ □□□□□□ $g(0)$ □□ $g(0) \dots g(2)$ □□

□ $0.20a - 24$ □

□□ $a, \frac{6}{5}$ □

□□□□ $a, \frac{6}{5}$ □□□□□□ $x \in [0, 2]$ □ $g(x), \frac{6}{5} x^2(x+3) - 3x(x+2) = \frac{3x}{5}(2x^2 + x - 10) = \frac{3x}{5}(2x+5)(x-2), 0$ □

□ $g(0) = 0$ □□ $g(x)$ □□□ $[0, 2]$ □□□□□□ $g(0)$ □

□□□ a □□□□□□ $(-\infty, \frac{6}{5}]$ □

9□□2020•□□□□□□□□□□ $f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{(x^2 + 2x + k)^2 + 2(x^2 + 2x + k) - 3}}$ □□□ $k < -2$ □

□1□□□□ $f(x)$ □□□□ D □□□□□□□□□□

□2□□□□□□ $f(x)$ □ D □□□□□□□□

□3□□ $k < -6$ □□ D □□□□□□ $f(x) > f'(x)$ □1□□ x □□□□□□□□□□□□□□

$$\text{domain of } f(t=x^2+2x+k) \text{ is } y=g(t)=\frac{1}{\sqrt{t+2t-3}}$$

$$\text{domain of } f \text{ is } t+2t-3>0 \text{ i.e. } t>1 \text{ or } t<-3$$

$$x^2+2x+k>1 \text{ or } x^2+2x+k<-3$$

$$(x+1)^2>2-k \text{ or } (x+1)^2<-2-k$$

$$k<-2 \text{ or } 2-k>-2-k$$

$$x+1>\sqrt{2-k} \text{ or } x+1<-\sqrt{2-k} \text{ or } x>\sqrt{2-k}-1 \text{ or } x<-1-\sqrt{2-k}$$

$$-\sqrt{2-k}<x+1<\sqrt{2-k} \text{ or } -1-\sqrt{2-k}<x<-1+\sqrt{2-k}$$

$$\text{domain of } f \text{ is } (\sqrt{2-k}-1, +\infty) \cup (-\infty, -1-\sqrt{2-k}) \cup (-1-\sqrt{2-k}, -1+\sqrt{2-k})$$

$$f(x)=-\frac{[2(x^2+2x+k)+2](2x+2)}{2\sqrt{(x^2+2x+k)^2+2(x^2+2x+k)-3}}=-\frac{(x^2+2x+k+1)(2x+2)}{(\sqrt{(x^2+2x+k)^2+2(x^2+2x+k)-3})^3}$$

$$=-\frac{2(x^2+2x+k+1)(x+1)}{[\sqrt{(x^2+2x+k)^2+2(x^2+2x+k)-3}]^3}$$

$$f(x)>0 \text{ or } 2(x^2+2x+k+1)(x+1)<0 \text{ or } (x+1+\sqrt{k})(x+1-\sqrt{k})(x+1)<0$$

$$x<-1-\sqrt{k} \text{ or } -1<x<-1+\sqrt{k} \text{ or } x<-1-\sqrt{2-k} \text{ or } -1<x<-1+\sqrt{2-k}$$

$$(-\infty, -1-\sqrt{2-k}) \cup (-1, 1+\sqrt{2-k})$$

$$(-1-\sqrt{2-k}, -1) \cup (-1+\sqrt{2-k}, +\infty)$$

$$f(x)=f'(x^2+2x+k)^2+2(x^2+2x+k)-3=(3+k)^2+2(3+k)-3$$

$$[(x^2+2x+k)^2-(3+k)^2]+2(x^2+2x+k)-(3+k)=0$$

$$\therefore (x^2+2x+2k+5)(x^2+2x-3)=0$$

$$\square \quad x \in (0, \frac{\pi}{2}) \quad \square \quad x(1 - \frac{1}{\cos^2 x}) < 0 \quad \square \quad x - \tan x < 0 \quad \square \square \quad f'(x) < 0 \quad \square \quad f(x) \quad \square \square \square \square$$

$$\square \quad f(x) \quad \square \square \square \square \square \square \quad (-\frac{\pi}{2}, 0) \quad \square \quad \square \square \square \square \square \square \quad (0, \frac{\pi}{2}) \quad \square$$

$$\square \square \square \square \square \quad a=1 \quad \square \quad f(x) = x^2 - \frac{x \sin x}{\cos x} \quad \square$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{2x \cos 2x - \sin 2x}{2 \cos^2 x} \quad \square$$

$$\square \quad g(x) = 2x \cos x - \sin 2x \quad \square \quad x \in (-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}) \quad \square$$

$$\square \quad g'(x) = -4x \sin 2x, \quad 0 \quad \square \square \square \square \quad x=0 \quad \square \square \square \square \square \square$$

$$\square \quad g(x) \quad \square \square \square \square$$

$$\square \quad g(0) = 0 \quad \square$$

$$\square \square \quad x \in (-\frac{\pi}{2}, 0) \quad \square \quad g(x) > 0 \quad \square \quad f'(x) > 0 \quad \square \quad f(x) \quad \square \square \square \square$$

$$\square \quad x \in (0, \frac{\pi}{2}) \quad \square \quad g(x) < 0 \quad \square \quad f'(x) < 0 \quad \square \quad f(x) \quad \square \square \square \square$$

$$\square \quad f(x) \quad \square \square \square \square \square \square \quad (-\frac{\pi}{2}, 0) \quad \square \quad \square \square \square \square \square \square \quad (0, \frac{\pi}{2}) \quad \square$$

$$\square 2 \square \square \quad g(x) = ax - \tan x \quad \square \quad f(x) = xg(x) \quad \square$$

$$g'(x) = a - \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} \quad \square \quad f'(x) = xg'(x) + g(x) \quad \square$$

$$\square \quad a, 1 \quad \square \quad x \in (-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}) \quad \square \quad g'(x), 0 \quad \square \quad g(x) \quad \square \square \square \square$$

$$\square \quad x \in (-\frac{\pi}{2}, 0) \quad \square \quad g(x) > g(0) = 0 \quad \square \quad xg'(x) \dots 0 \quad \square$$

$$\square \quad f'(x) < 0 \quad \square \quad f(x) \quad \square \quad (0, \frac{\pi}{2}) \quad \square \square \square \square \square \square$$

$$\square \quad x=0 \quad \square \square \quad f(x) \quad \square \square \square \square \square \quad a, 1 \quad \square \square \square \square$$

$$\square a > 1 \square \square \square \square \square \square t \in (0, \frac{\pi}{2}) \square \square \cos t = \frac{1}{\sqrt{a}} \square \square g(t) = 0 \square$$

$$\square g(x) = a \cdot \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} \square (0, \frac{\pi}{2}) \square \square \square \square \square \square$$

$$\square \square x \in (0, t) \square \square g(x) > g(0) = 0 \square$$

$$\square \square f(x) = xg(x) > 0 \square \square \square x = 0 \square \square \square f(x) \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square$$

$$\square \square \square a \square \square \square \square \square \square (\infty, -1) \square$$

$$11 \square \square 2020 \square \bullet \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square f(x) = e^x [ax^2 - (4a+1)x + 4a+3] \square$$

$$\square 1 \square a > 0 \square \square \square y = f(x) \square \square \square \square \square \square \square$$

$$\square 2 \square \square f(x) \square x = 2 \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square a \square \square \square \square \square \square$$

$$\square \square \square \square \square \square 1 \square \square \square \square f(x) = e^x [ax^2 - (4a+1)x + 4a+3] \square$$

$$\square \square f(x) = [ax^2 - (2a+1)x + 2]e^x = (ax-1)(x-2)e^x \square \square 1 \square \square$$

$$\square a > \frac{1}{2} \square \square \square \square f(x) > 0 \square \square \square x < \frac{1}{a} \square \square x > 2 \square \square 2 \square \square$$

$$\square a < \frac{1}{2} \square \square \square \square f(x) > 0 \square \square \square x < 2 \square \square x > \frac{1}{a} \square \square 3 \square \square$$

$$\square a = \frac{1}{2} \square \square \square \square f(x) \dots 0 \square \square \square \square \square \square 4 \square \square$$

$$\square \square \square \square a > \frac{1}{2} \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square (-\infty, \frac{1}{a}) \square (2, +\infty) \square$$

$$\square 0 < a < \frac{1}{2} \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square (-\infty, 2) \square (\frac{1}{a}, +\infty) \square$$

$$\square a = \frac{1}{2} \square \square \square \square f(x) \square R \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square 5 \square \square$$

$$\square 2 \square f(x) = [ax^2 - (2a+1)x + 2]e^x = (ax-1)(x-2)e^x \square$$

$$a > \frac{1}{2} \quad f(x) \quad x=2 \quad 6$$

$$0 < a, \frac{1}{2} \quad f(x) \quad 7$$

$$a=0 \quad f(x) = (-1)(x-2)e^x > 0 \quad x < 2 \quad f(x) = (-1)(x-2)e^x < 0 \quad x > 2$$

$$2 \quad f(x) \quad 9$$

$$a < 0 \quad f(x) > 0 \quad \frac{1}{a} < x < 2$$

$$f(x) < 0 \quad x < \frac{1}{a} \quad x > 2$$

$$2 \quad f(x) \quad 11$$

$$a \quad \left(\frac{1}{2}, +\infty\right) \quad 12$$

$$12 \quad 2021 \quad f(x) = [ax^2 - (3a+1)x + 3a+2]e^x$$

$$y = f(x) \quad (2 \quad f \quad 2) \quad x \quad a$$

$$2 \quad f(x) \quad x=1 \quad a$$

$$f(x) = [ax^2 - (3a+1)x + 3a+2]e^x \quad f(x) = [ax^2 - (a+1)x + 1]e^x$$

$$y = f(x) \quad (2 \quad f \quad 2) \quad 0$$

$$\therefore (4a - 2a - 2 + 1)e^2 = 0 \quad a = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$2 \quad f(x) \quad f(x) = [ax^2 - (a+1)x + 1]e^x = (x-1)(ax-1)e^x$$

$$a=0 \quad x < 1 \quad f(x) > 0 \quad f(x) \quad x > 1 \quad f(x) < 0 \quad f(x)$$

$$\therefore f(x) \quad x=1$$

$$a=1 \quad f(x) = (x-1)^2 e^x \dots 0 \quad f(x)$$

$x=1$ $f(x)$

$a > 0$ $a=1$ $f(x) = (x-1)^2 e^{x-1}$ $f(x)$

$a > 1$ $\frac{1}{a} < 1$ $f(x)$ $(\frac{1}{a}, 1)$ $(1, +\infty)$ $(-\infty, \frac{1}{a})$

$f(x)$ $x=1$

$0 < a < 1$ $\frac{1}{a} > 1$ $f(x)$ $(1, \frac{1}{a})$ $(\frac{1}{a}, +\infty)$ $(-\infty, 1)$

$f(x)$ $x=1$

$a < 0$ $\frac{1}{a} < 1$ $f(x)$ $(\frac{1}{a}, 1)$ $(1, +\infty)$ $(-\infty, \frac{1}{a})$

$f(x)$ $x=1$

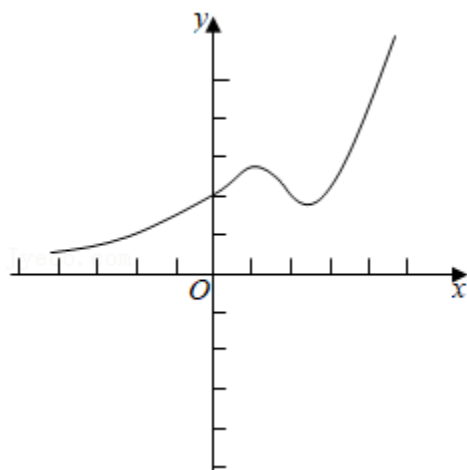
a $(1, +\infty)$

3 2 $a > 1$ $\frac{1}{a} < 1$

$f(x)$ $(-\infty, \frac{1}{a})$ $(\frac{1}{a}, 1)$ $(1, +\infty)$

$x \rightarrow -\infty$ $f(x) \rightarrow 0$ $f(x)$ $f'(1) = e(a+1) > 2e$ $x \rightarrow +\infty$ $f(x) \rightarrow +\infty$

$f(x)$



□ $f(x)$ □□□□□□

14□□ $f(x) = \ln x - ax^2 + (2a-1)x$ □ $a \in R$ □

□1□□ $g(x) = f'(x)$ □□ $g(x)$ □□□□□□

□2□□□ $f(x)$ □ $x=1$ □□□□□□□□□□ a □□□□□□

□□□□□□□1□□ $f(x) = \ln x - 2ax + 2a$ □

□□ $g(x) = \ln x - 2ax + 2a$ □ $x \in (0, +\infty)$ □

□□ $g'(x) = \frac{1}{x} - 2a = \frac{1-2ax}{x}$ □

□ $a, 0$ □ $x \in (0, +\infty)$ □□ $g'(x) > 0$ □□□ $g(x)$ □□□□□

□ $a > 0$ □ $x \in (0, \frac{1}{2a})$ □□ $g'(x) > 0$ □□□ $g(x)$ □□□□□

$x \in (\frac{1}{2a}, +\infty)$ □□ $g'(x) < 0$ □□□ $g(x)$ □□□□□

□□□ $a, 0$ □□ $g(x)$ □□□□□□□ $(0, +\infty)$ □

□ $a > 0$ □□ $g(x)$ □□□□□□□ $(0, \frac{1}{2a})$ □□□□□□□ $(\frac{1}{2a}, +\infty)$ □

□2□□ $f(x) = \ln x - 2ax + 2a$ □□ $f'(x) = 0$ □

① □ $a, 0$ □□□□1□□□ $f(x)$ □ $(0, +\infty)$ □□□□□□

□□ $x \in (0, 1)$ □□ $f'(x) < 0$ □ $f(x)$ □□□□□□□ $x \in (1, +\infty)$ □□ $f'(x) > 0$ □ $f(x)$ □□□□□

□□ $f(x)$ □ $x=1$ □□□□□□□□□□□□

② □ $0 < a < \frac{1}{2}$ □□ $\frac{1}{2a} > 1$ □□□1□□ $f(x)$ □ $(0, \frac{1}{2a})$ □□□□□□

□□□ $x \in (0, 1)$ □□ $f'(x) < 0$ □□ $x \in (1, \frac{1}{2a})$ □□ $f'(x) > 0$ □

□□ $f(x)$ □ $(0,1)$ □□□□□□□□ $(1, \frac{1}{2a})$ □□□□□□

□□ $f(x)$ □ $x=1$ □□□□□□□□□□□□

③ □ $a = \frac{1}{2}$ □□ $\frac{1}{2a} = 1$ □ $f(x)$ □ $(0,1)$ □□□□□□□□ $(1, +\infty)$ □□□□□□

□□□ $x \in (0, +\infty)$ □□ $f(x) > 0$ □□ $f(x)$ □□□□□□□□□□

④ □ $a > \frac{1}{2}$ □□ $0 < \frac{1}{2a} < 1$ □ $f(x)$ □ $(0, \frac{1}{2a})$ □□□□□□ $(\frac{1}{2a}, +\infty)$ □□□□

□ $x \in (\frac{1}{2a}, 1)$ □□ $f(x) > 0$ □□ $f(x)$ □□□□□□

□ $x \in (1, +\infty)$ □□ $f(x) < 0$ □□ $f(x)$ □□□□□□

□□ $f(x)$ □ $x=1$ □□□□□□□□□□□□

□□□□□□□□ a □□□□□□□□ $(\frac{1}{2}, +\infty)$ □□

15□□□□□□ $f(x) = (x^2 - ax + a)e^x - x^2$ □ $a \in R$

□□□□□□ $f(x)$ □ $(0, +\infty)$ □□□□□□□□□□ a □□□□□□□□

□□□□□□□□ $f(x)$ □ $x=0$ □□□□□□□□□□ a □□□□□□□□

□□□□□□□□□□ $f(x) = (2x - a)e^x + (x^2 - ax + a)e^x - 2x = x[(x + 2 - a)e^x - 2]$ □□

□□ $f(x)$ □ $(0, +\infty)$ □□□□□□□□

∴ $f(x) > 0$ □□ $(0, +\infty)$ □□□□□□

□□ $(x + 2 - a)e^x - 2 > 0$ □□ $(0, +\infty)$ □□□□□□□□ $x + 2 - \frac{2}{e^x} > a$ □□ $(0, +\infty)$ □□□□□□

□□□□ $g(x) = x + 2 - \frac{2}{e^x}$ □□ $(0, +\infty)$ □□□□□□□□ ∴ $g(x) > g(0) = 0$ □□

∴ $a < 0$ □□

□□□□ $f(x)$ □□□□□□ $f(x) > 0$ □□ $x[(x+2-a)e^x - 2] > 0$

$$\therefore \begin{cases} x > 0 \\ (x+2-a)e^x - 2 > 0 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} x < 0 \\ (x+2-a)e^x - 2 < 0 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} x > 0 \\ x+2-\frac{2}{e^x} > a \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} x < 0 \\ x+2-\frac{2}{e^x} < a \end{cases} (*)$$

$$\square \quad g(x) = x+2-\frac{2}{e^x} \quad \square \quad g(x) = x+2-\frac{2}{e^x} = a \quad \square \quad x_0$$

① $x_0 > 0$ □□□□□□ (*) □□□□ $(-\infty, 0)$ □ $(x_0, +\infty)$ □

□□ $f(x)$ □ $(-\infty, 0)$ □ $(x_0, +\infty)$ □□□□□□ $(0, x_0)$ □□□□□□ $f(x)$ □ $x=0$ □□□□□□

② $x_0 = 0$ □□□□□□ (*) □□□□ $(-\infty, 0)$ □ $(0, +\infty)$ □□□ $f(x)$ □ R □□□□□□ $f(x)$ □ $x=0$ □□□□□□

③ $x_0 < 0$ □□□□□□ (*) □□□□ $(-\infty, x_0)$ □ $(0, +\infty)$ □

□□ $f(x)$ □ $(-\infty, x_0)$ □ $(0, +\infty)$ □□□□□□ $(x_0, 0)$ □□□□□□ $f(x)$ □ $x=0$ □□□□□□

$$\square \quad g(x) \quad \square \quad a = x_0 + 2 - \frac{2}{e^{x_0}} < g(0) = 0 \quad \square$$

$$\square \quad a < 0 \quad \square$$

16□□2020•□□□□□□□□□□ $f(x) = [x^2 + (a+1)x + 1]e^x$ □

□□□□□□ $y = f(x)$ □□ $(0, f(0))$ □□□□□□ x □□□□□□ a □□□

□□□□ $f(x)$ □ $x = -1$ □□□□□□□□□□ a □□□□□□

□□□□ $a = 2$ □□□□□□ $g(x) = mf(x) - 1$ □ 3 □□□□□□ m □□□□□□□□□□□□□□

□□□□□□ 14 □□

□□□□□□ $f(x)$ □□□□□□ $(-\infty, +\infty)$ □ $f(x) = [x^2 + (a+3)x + a+2]e^x$ □

□□□□ $y = f(x)$ □□ $(0, f(0))$ □□□□□□ x □□□□□

$$\square\square f(0)=(a+2)e^0=0 \quad \square\square\square a=-2 \quad \square$$

$$\square\square f(0)=1\neq 0 \quad \square\square\square a \quad \square\square\square -2 \quad \square \cdots \square\square 5 \quad \square$$

$$\square\square\square\square\square f(x)=[x^2+(a+3)x+a+2]e^x=(x+1)[x+(a+2)]e^x \quad \square$$

$$\textcircled{1} \quad \square\square a<-1 \quad \square\square -(a+2)>-1 \quad \square$$

$$\square\square x\in(-\infty,-1) \quad \square\square x+1<0 \quad \square\square x+(a+2)<x+1<0 \quad \square\square\square f(x)>0 \quad \square$$

$$\square\square x\in(-1,-(a+2)) \quad \square\square x+1>0 \quad \square\square x+(a+2)<0 \quad \square\square\square f(x)<0 \quad \square$$

$$\square\square f(x) \quad \square\square x=-1 \quad \square\square\square\square\square\square\square\square$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad \square\square a>-1 \quad \square\square -(a+2)>-1 \quad \square$$

$$\square\square x\in(-1,0) \quad \square\square x+1>0 \quad \square\square x+(a+2)>x+1>0 \quad \square$$

$$\square\square f(x)>0 \quad \square$$

$$\square\square -1 \quad \square\square f(x) \quad \square\square\square\square\square\square\square$$

$$\square\square\square\square\square a \quad \square\square\square\square\square\square\square (-\infty,-1) \quad \square \cdots \square\square 10 \quad \square$$

$$\square\square\square\square m>\frac{e^4}{5} \quad \square \cdots \square\square 14 \quad \square$$

$$17\square\square 2020 \bullet \square\square\square\square\square\square\square\square\square\square f(x)=(2+x+ax^2)\ln(1+x)-2x \quad \square$$

$$\text{1} \quad a=0 \quad -1 < x < 0 \quad f(x) < 0 \quad x > 0 \quad f(x) > 0$$

$$\text{2} \quad x=0 \quad f(x) \quad a$$

$$\text{1} \quad a=0 \quad f(x) = (2+x)\ln(1+x) - 2x \quad (x > -1)$$

$$f(x) = \ln(x+1) - \frac{x}{x+1} \quad f'(x) = \frac{x}{(x+1)^2}$$

$$x \in (-1, 0) \quad f'(x) < 0 \quad x \in (0, +\infty) \quad f'(x) > 0$$

$$\therefore f(x) \quad (-1, 0) \quad (0, +\infty)$$

$$\therefore f(x) \leq f(0) = 0$$

$$\therefore f(x) = (2+x)\ln(1+x) - 2x \quad (-1, +\infty) \quad f(0) = 0$$

$$\therefore -1 < x < 0 \quad f(x) < 0 \quad x > 0 \quad f(x) > 0$$

$$\text{2} \quad f(x) = (2+x+ax^2)\ln(1+x) - 2x$$

$$f(x) = (1+2ax)\ln(1+x) + \frac{2+x+ax^2}{x+1} - 2 = \frac{ax^2 - x + (1+2ax)(1+x)\ln(x+1)}{x+1}$$

$$h(x) = ax^2 - x + (1+2ax)(1+x)\ln(x+1)$$

$$h(x) = 4ax + (4ax + 2a + 1)\ln(x+1)$$

$$a > 0 \quad x > 0 \quad h(x) > 0 \quad h(x)$$

$$\therefore h(x) > h(0) = 0 \quad f(x) > 0$$

$$\therefore f(x) \quad (0, +\infty) \quad x=0 \quad f(x)$$

$$\therefore \square \quad x < x < 0 \quad \square \square \quad h'(x) < 0 \quad \square \quad h(x) \quad \square \square \square \square$$

$$\therefore h(x) > h(0) = 0 \quad \square \therefore h(x) \quad \square \square \square \square$$

$$\therefore h(x) < h(0) = 0 \quad \square \square \quad f(x) < 0 \quad \square$$

$$\therefore f(x) \quad (x_1 \quad 0) \quad \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square$$

$$\square \square \square \quad a = -\frac{1}{6} \quad \square$$

$$18 \square \square 2020 \bullet \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \quad f(x) = ax^2 + 2h(1+x) - 2\sin x \quad a > 0 \quad \square$$

$$\square 1 \square \square \quad a. 1 \quad \square \square \square \square \square \quad x \in (0, \frac{\pi}{2}) \quad \square \square \quad f(x) > 0 \quad \square$$

$$\square 2 \square \square \quad x=0 \quad \square \quad f(x) \quad \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \quad a \quad \square \square \square \square \square \square$$

$$\square \square \square \square \square \square 1 \quad \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \quad f(x) = 2ax + \frac{2}{1+x} - 2\cos x \quad f(0) = 0 \quad \square$$

$$\square \quad h(x) = f(x) \quad \square \square \quad h(x) = 2a - \frac{1}{(1+x)^2} + \sin x \quad \square$$

$$\square \quad a. 1 \quad \square \square \quad x \in (0, \frac{\pi}{2}) \quad \square \square \quad h(x) = 2a - \frac{1}{(1+x)^2} + \sin x, \quad 2[1 - \frac{1}{(1+x)^2} + \sin x] > 0 \quad \square$$

$$\therefore h(x) \quad (0, \frac{\pi}{2}) \quad \square \quad \square \square \square \square \square \square$$

$$\therefore h(x) > h(0) = 0 \quad \square$$

$$\therefore f(x) \quad (0, \frac{\pi}{2}) \quad \square \quad \square \square \square \square \square \square$$

$$\therefore f(x) > f(0) = 0 \quad \square$$

$$\square 2 \square \oplus \square \quad a. 1 \quad \square \square \square 1 \quad \square \square \square \quad f(x) \quad (0, \frac{\pi}{2}) \quad \square \quad \square \square \square \square \square \square$$

$$\square \square \quad x=0 \quad \square \square \square \square \quad f(x) \quad \square \square \square \square \square \square$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad 0 < a < 1 \quad \varphi(x) = h(x) = 2\left(a - \frac{1}{(x+1)^2} + \sin x\right)$$

$$\parallel \quad x \in \left(-1, \frac{\pi}{2}\right) \quad \varphi'(x) = 2\cos x + \frac{4}{(1+x)^3} > 0$$

$$\therefore \varphi(x) \quad h(x) \quad \left(-1, \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$$

$$\varphi(0) = h(0) = 2(a-1) < 0, \varphi\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = h\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = 2\left(a+1 - \frac{1}{\left(1+\frac{\pi}{2}\right)^2}\right) > 0$$

$$\therefore \quad \alpha \in \left(0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right) \quad h(\alpha) = 0$$

$$\therefore \quad x \in (-1, \alpha) \quad h(x) < h(\alpha) = 0$$

$$\therefore h(x) = f(x) \quad (-1, \alpha) \quad f(0) = h(0) = 0$$

$$\therefore \quad x \in (-1, 0) \quad f(x) > 0 \quad x \in (0, \alpha) \quad f(x) < 0$$

$$\therefore f(x) \quad (-1, 0) \quad (0, \alpha)$$

$$\quad x=0 \quad f(x) \quad 0 < a < 1$$

$$19 \square \square 2020 \quad \bullet \quad f(x) = h(x+1) - x + \frac{1}{2}x^2 + ax^3 \quad a \in R$$

$$\square \square \square \quad a=0 \quad -1 < x < 0 \quad f(x) < 0 \quad x > 0 \quad f(x) > 0$$

$$\square \square \square \quad x=0 \quad f(x) \quad a$$

$$\square \square \square \quad (f) \quad a=0 \quad f(x) = h(x+1) - x + \frac{1}{2}x^2 \quad (-1, +\infty)$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{x+1} - 1 + x = \frac{x^2}{x+1}$$

$$\quad x > -1 \quad f(x) > 0$$

$$f(x) \text{ } (-1, +\infty)$$

$$f(0) = 0$$

$$-1 < x < 0 \quad f(x) < 0 \quad x > 0 \quad f(x) > 0$$

$$a > 0 \quad f(x) \text{ } (1) \quad x > 0 \quad f(x) \text{ } h(x+1) - x + \frac{1}{2}x^2 > 0 = f(0)$$

$$x=0 \quad f(x)$$

$$a < 0 \quad f(x) = \frac{1}{x+1} - 1 + x + 3ax^2 = \frac{3ax^3 + (3a+1)x^2}{x+1} = \frac{3ax^2}{x+1} \left(x + \frac{3a+1}{3a}\right) \quad x > -1$$

$$f(x) = 0 \quad x = 0 \quad x = -\frac{3a+1}{3a}$$

$$a < -\frac{1}{3} - \frac{3a+1}{3a} < 0$$

$$-1 < x < -\frac{3a+1}{3a} \quad f(x) > 0 \quad x > -\frac{3a+1}{3a} \quad f(x) < 0$$

$$f(x) \text{ } \left(-\frac{3a+1}{3a}, +\infty\right) \quad x=0 \quad f(x)$$

$$-\frac{1}{3} < a < 0 \quad -\frac{3a+1}{3a} > 0$$

$$-1 < x < -\frac{3a+1}{3a} \quad f(x) < 0 \quad x > -\frac{3a+1}{3a} \quad f(x) > 0$$

$$f(x) \text{ } \left(-1 - \frac{3a+1}{3a}\right) \quad x=0 \quad f(x)$$

$$a = -\frac{1}{3} - \frac{3a+1}{3a} = 0$$

$$-1 < x < 0 \quad f(x) > 0 \quad x > 0 \quad f(x) < 0$$

$$f(x) \text{ } (-1, 0) \quad (0, +\infty)$$

$$x=0 \quad f(x)$$

□□□□□□ $x=0$ □ $f(x)$ □□□□□□ $a=-\frac{1}{3}$ □

20□□2020 □•□□□□□□□□ $f(x)=(x-1)e^x - ax^2 (a \in \mathbb{R})$ □

□1□□ $a=1$ □□□ $f(x)$ □□□□□□

□2□□ $x=0$ □ $f(x)$ □□□□□□□ a □□□□□□□

□□□□□□□1□□ $a=1$ □□ $f(x)=(x-1)e^x - x^2$ □□ $f(x)=x(e^x - 2)$ □

□ $x \in (-\infty, 0)$ □ $(\ln 2, +\infty)$ □ $f(x) > 0$ □ $x \in (0, \ln 2)$ □ $f(x) < 0$ □

$\therefore f(x)$ □ $(-\infty, 0)$ □ $(\ln 2, +\infty)$ □□□□□□□ $(0, \ln 2)$ □□□□□□

□2□□□□□□□ $f(x)=x(e^x - 2a)$ □□ $a, 0$ □□ $e^x - 2a > 0$ □

□ $f(x) > 0 \Rightarrow x > 0$ □ $\therefore f(x)$ □ $(-\infty, 0)$ □□□□

□ $(0, +\infty)$ □□□ $f(x)$ □□□□□□□ $x=0$ □□□□□□□□□□

□ $a > 0$ □□□ $f(x)=0$ □ $x=0$ □ $x=\ln 2a$ □□□ $x=0$ □□□□□□

$\therefore \ln 2a > 0$ □□ $a > \frac{1}{2}$ □□ $a \in (\frac{1}{2}, +\infty)$ □

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